

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

by a juryman is held, in State v. Crawford (Minn.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 839, not necessarily to be reversible error in the absence of objection or exception by counsel.

Arbitration and Award—The Umpire.—Fraud or mistake on the part of an umpire, so great and palpable as to imply bad faith, or his failure fairly and honestly to perform the function assigned to him, is held, in Edwards v. Hartshorn (Kan.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1050, to invalidate his decision.

Banks and Banking—Deposits.—The right of a bank to apply to the personal obligations of a commission merchant money received for produce sent him for sale and deposited by him in his general account in the bank is denied in Boyle v. Northwestern Nat. Bank (Wis.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1110.

Negotiable Instruments—Indorsement.—One whose indorsement was secured upon a note by the trick of inducing him to sign his name to a paper placed upon the note in such a way that the ink penetrated through to the note is held, in Yakima Valley Bank v. McAllister (Wash.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1075, not to be liable.

Negotiable Instruments—Certainty of Payment.—The rule making certainty as to payment a condition of negotiability was applied in Joseph v. Catron (N. M.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1120, by denying the negotiability of a note payable upon the confirmation by Congress of a certain land grant.

Newly Discovered Evidence—Practice.—A supplemental bill in the nature of a bill of review is held, in Hardwick v. American Can Co. (Tenn.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1029, to be a proper proceeding to bring before the court new matter discovered by defendant while the decree is in process of execution.

Negligence—Release of Damages.—Injuries caused by gross negligence are held, in Chicago, R. I. & P. R. Co. v. Hamler (Ill.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 674, to be included in a release, by a sleeping car porter, of the railroad company from liability for negligent injury.

Railroad Stations—Lighting.—What is a reasonable time to keep a station platform lighted prior to the arrival of a train is held, in Abbot v. Oregon R. & N. Co. (Or.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 851, to present a question for the jury.

State Corporation Commission—Freight Rates.—The approval by the state commission of a freight rate based upon limited valuation of